THE

Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXVII.] October 28, 1909. [No. 674

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.** — registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, London;**" Code, **5th Edition A.B.C.**; telephone number, **12807 Central.** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 191.

Attention is directed to the **Sample Room** at the above address, the latest additions to which are the following:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal." Date.	Page.
Cotton (unginned) from Angola	7th Oct., 1909	28
"Caravonica" cotton seeds and pods from Australia ...	9th Sept. "	521
Natal Maize Crop of 1909: Standard samples	19th Aug., "	393
Grape Syrup ("Most Komfyt") from Cape Colony ...	22nd July, "	182
"Posidonia Australis" Fibre from Spencer Gulf, South Australia	8th " "	84
Cod Skin Leather from Newfoundland	17th June, "	603
Fibre of the Okra Plant from the United States	10th " "	549
Various East African raw products	3rd " "	498
Phosphate from Natal	29th Apr., "	228
Woollen Sashes ("Kushaks") sold in Turkey	15th " "	109
Candelilla Plant and Wax produced therefrom in Mexico	" " "	135
Cloth, stated to be of Austrian make, sold at Monastir ...	18th Mar., "	510
Court Plaster (German) and Paper (Dutch), both bearing British Royal Arms, sold in Spain	25th Feb., "	371

*** Particulars are given on p. 191 respecting the Register of British firms who may desire to receive **Confidential Information** relative to their respective trades.

A Trade Enquiry Office has been established at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., by the Government of the Dominion of Canada. A list of Colonial Enquiry Offices will be found on p. 192.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS: WAR OFFICE.

Bread, Flour, Live Cattle, and Meat.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are notified by the War Office that sealed tenders for Military supplies during six months from the 1st December, 1909, will be received until noon on the following dates:—Meat and live cattle tenders on 8th November, bread and flour tenders on

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

10th November, by the General Officers commanding the undermentioned districts:—

Aldershot Command		Aldershot.
Eastern Command,	Dover District ...	Dover.
" "	Colchester District	Colchester.
" "	Thames and Medway Coast Defences	Chatham.
" "	Woolwich District	Woolwich.
Irish Command,	5th Division ...	Curragh.
" "	Dublin District ...	Dublin.
" "	6th Division ...	Cork.
" "	Belfast District ...	Belfast.
London District		Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
Northern Command		York.
Scottish Command		Edinburgh.
Southern Command ...	3rd Division ...	Tidworth.
	Portsmouth Coast Defences ...	Portsmouth.
	Plymouth Coast Defences ...	Devonport.
Western Command		Chester.
Guernsey and Alderney District ...		Guernsey.
Jersey District		Jersey.

Forms of tender and conditions of contract may be obtained on application at the above-named Head-Quarter Offices, by letter addressed to the Officer Commanding, Army Service Corps, or in person between the hours of ten and four o'clock.

BRITISH INDIA.

Electric or Gas Lighting, &c.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade have received information to the effect that the Lucknow Municipal Board is prepared to consider proposals for the grant of a concession for the supply of electrical energy, coal or oil gas, within the municipal limits of Lucknow, for house and street lighting and other purposes. Tenders will be received by the Chairman, Municipal Board, Lucknow, up to 31st December, 1909.

Full particulars of the area of supply, &c. can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Municipal Board, Lucknow.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

Commercial Enquiries.

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

An Irish firm are willing to appoint agents in all parts of Canada for the sale of their **ginger ale, soda water**, and other **mineral waters.**

Enquiry is made by a London firm manufacturing **patent window blinds and tents** for the names of persons in Canada willing to take up their agency.

A South Wales firm wish to purchase supplies of **maple flooring blocks**, and would like to receive prices from Canadian exporters.

A firm in the Midlands, manufacturing **gas steam radiators** and other **heating apparatus**, are desirous of appointing an energetic and reliable agent to push the sale of their goods in Canada.

Enquiry is made by a Staffordshire manufacturer of **steam shovels** for the names of Canadian firms carrying out railway construction.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto firm of manufacturers' agents wish to get into touch with United Kingdom **dry goods** manufacturers.

A company in the Province of Quebec wish to be placed in communication with a firm of India, China and Japan merchants in Great Britain willing to sell **pulp** and **paper** of Canadian manufacture in the countries mentioned.

A Canadian firm make enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of the following electrical goods:—**Edison base plug cut outs, porcelain key sockets, switches ("knife"), switches ("snap"), lamp cord,** and **incandescent lamps.** Catalogues, price lists, and terms are required at once.

A Montreal firm wish to secure the representation of a United Kingdom **hosiery** and **underwear** manufacturer.

A Toronto firm wish to get into touch with a **clay mining** firm in Great Britain willing to appoint an agent for Canada and the United States.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

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The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London company who are large buyers of **wood alcohol** and **acetate of lime** would like to receive quotations from Canadian manufacturers of these materials.

A London company manufacturing **thermometers** of all kinds, and **scientific instruments** generally, wish to get into touch with some Canadian house who possess the necessary connection for the sale of these goods in the Dominion.

A Midlands company who are users of **felspar** invite quotations from Canadian exporters of this mineral.

A firm claiming a connection among Lancashire and Yorkshire manufacturers of **cotton cloths, apron cloths, shirtings, costume cloths, &c.**, are willing to act as buying agents for Canadian importers of such goods.

A London company manufacturing a patented **expansion joint,** also **stud fixers, pneumatic hammers, hydraulic valves,** and other specialities, desire to appoint suitable Canadian agents.

A London firm of import and export merchants wish to get into communication with Canadian firms requiring buying agents in Great Britain for **hardware** and **leather** goods, particularly **saddlery, harness, coach furnishing ironmongery,** &c.

A London firm of engineers seek Canadian agents for the sale of their **oil saving** and **waste cleaning plants, steam turbine driven fans and blowers, drying rooms, drying machines, steam turbines,** and other engineering specialities.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto firm would like to correspond with United Kingdom manufacturers of **druggists' sundries, toilet articles** and specialities, who may be desirous of establishing a Canadian agency or opening a branch office in the Dominion.

A Toronto manufacturers' agent covering the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec is desirous of obtaining the agencies of United Kingdom firms seeking business in this territory.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Electrical Material.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that tenders will be received by the Deputy Postmaster-General at Melbourne, up to 3 p.m. on 9th November, for the supply of electrical material, including amperemeters, dry cells, and switchboards.

Openings for British Trade.

It will be observed that the limited time for receipt of tenders will not permit of their being despatched by post, and the above intimation is therefore only of use to those firms having agents in Australia whom they can instruct by cable.

Tender forms, &c. may be obtained, and preliminary deposits paid, at the Australian Commonwealth Offices in London, 72, Victoria Street, S.W. Copies of the specifications, conditions, &c. may be seen by British makers interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TRANSVAAL.

Hardwood Sleepers; Rails.

Information has been received from the Johannesburg Municipal Council that sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Contract No. ——," will be received, up to noon on 30th November, at the Town Clerk's Office, Johannesburg, for the supply and delivery of: (1) hardwood sleepers (Contract No. 771), and (2) steel vignole rails and fastenings (Contract No. 772).

Specifications, &c. may be obtained at Room No. 64, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg.

RHODESIA.

Wire Fencing.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Mr. R. Sothern Holland) reports that the Rhodesian Government are prepared to assist farmers in that Colony to put up wire fencing round their property by advancing half of the cost of the material up to 150*l.* The fence may be erected to any approved pattern, but certain minimum requirements will normally be insisted upon.

In calling attention to this matter, Mr. Holland expresses the opinion that it is unlikely that the assistance extended by the Government will result in any sudden large expansion of trade: on the contrary, the building up of trade will be gradual, seeing that the country is still sparsely occupied; though, of course, this assistance must act as a stimulus to farmers in fencing their properties.

Further particulars as to the conditions under which the assistance is granted may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Steel Rails. Fish Plates.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies, acting on behalf of the Federated Malay States Government, invite tenders for the supply of 80 lb. British standard Bessemer steel rails and angle fish plates (about

Openings for British Trade.

6,480 tons). Tenders are to be delivered in sealed envelopes, endorsed "Tender for 80 lb. Bessemer steel rails and angle fish plates," and must be received by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., not later than noon on 5th November.

Forms of tender and all particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the Crown Agents on payment of a deposit of 1*l.*, returnable on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender for the whole or part of the supplies required.

EGYPT.

Canvas, Rope, Oils, Paints, Pig Iron, Zinc Sheets, &c.

H.M. Consul at Alexandria reports that tenders are invited for the supply, to the Egyptian Ports and Lighthouses Administration, of general stores for 1910, including canvas, rope, oils, paints, pig iron and zinc sheets, &c.

Tenders, made out on stamped paper (obtainable from Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.), and enclosed in two envelopes, the inner marked "Tender for the supply of ——," and the outer addressed to the Director General, Ports and Lighthouses Administration, Alexandria, will be received up to noon on 3rd December.

A deposit equal to 10 per cent. of the total value of the offer is required with each tender.

The tenderer must be a person residing, or must have a legal representative, in Alexandria.

Various Materials for Industrial School use.

The Acting British Consul at Cairo reports that tenders are invited for the supply, to the Khedivial Industrial School at Bulac, of various materials required for the year 1910, such as timber, iron and steel, copper, ironmongery, paints, building materials, &c. Tenders, made out on stamped paper of 30 millièmes (obtainable from Mr. A. L. Webb, as above), should be sent, in envelopes sealed with red wax, and inscribed "Offre pour fourniture de matières premières à l'Ecole Khédiviale d'Arts et Métiers du Caire, en 1910," to the Director of the School, at Bulac. Tenders will be received up to noon on 30th November.

Copies of the conditions of tender for both the foregoing contracts may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—*continued.*

Petroleum: Benzine: Coal.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 18th October announces that tenders will be received at the office of the Director, Coast Guard Stores, Arsenal, Alexandria, up to noon on 10th December, for the supply of (1) petroleum, (2) benzine, and (3) coal. Tenders, which must be made out on stamped paper (obtainable from Mr. A. L. Webb, as above), should be enclosed in envelopes marked "Tender for Petroleum" or as the case may be. Each tender must be accompanied by a provisional deposit of £ E20 in the case of (1), £ E30 in the case of (2), and £ E100 in the case of (3).

It is to be noted that a local legal representative is necessary.

The conditions of tender and specifications for each of the above contracts may be seen at the office of the Director of Stores, Arsenal, Alexandria, and at the offices of the Coast Guard Districts at Port Said and Suez.

Steel Chimney for Pumping Station.

The same issue of the "Journal" also announces that tenders will be received at the office of the Inspector of Irrigation, 3rd Circle, Alexandria, up to 11 a.m. on 15th November, for the supply and erection, at the Government pumping station at Mex, of a steel chimney, self-supporting, 37 metres high and 2 metres in diameter, bell-mouthed for 7 metres from the bottom. Tenders, which must be made out on stamped paper (obtainable from Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.), should be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for steel chimney for Mex pumping station."

It is to be noted that (legal) domicile at Cairo is necessary. For conditions under which temporary (legal) domicile may be obtained by British firms at the British Consulate at Cairo, see "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th March last, p. 408.

Drawings and specifications can be seen at the office of the Inspector of Irrigation, 3rd Circle, Alexandria.

RUSSIA.

Hardware and Colonial Goods.

A firm at Helsingfors, dealing chiefly in **hardware** and **Colonial goods**, desire to get into communication with British firms for the purpose of importing British goods.

Communications from British firms referring to the above should be addressed to the British Consulate at Helsingfors.

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY.

Station Clocks.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. F. E. Drummond-Hay, M.V.O.) reports that the Norwegian State Railways have issued a call for tenders* for the supply of 5 station clocks. Tenders, marked "Anbud paa leverance af stationsure," will be received at Styrelsens Expeditionskontor, Christiania, up to 3 p.m. on 12th November.

Tongue-Rails.

H.M. Consul also reports that the Norwegian State Railways have issued a call for tenders* for the supply of a quantity of tongue-rails. Tenders, marked "Anbud paa leverance af tungeskinner," will be received at Styrelsens Expeditionskontor, Christiania, up to 2 p.m. on 20th November.

Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender (in Norwegian) for both the above contracts may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Mineral Oils.

The "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 23rd October reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Railways, 8-9, Jernbanetorvet, Christiania, for the supply of 185,300 kilogs. of light mineral oil, and 231,000 kilogs. of dark mineral oil. Specifications may be seen at the above-mentioned offices of the State Railways. Samples will be admitted up to 2.30 p.m. on 8th November, and tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 19th November.

DENMARK.

Hardware: Rails and Fishplates.

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. L. C. Liddell, M.V.O.) reports that tenders are invited by the Danish State Railways for the supply of (1) various articles of hardware: tenders, marked "Tilbud paa Levering af Isenkramvarer m. v." should reach De Danske Statsbaner, Maskinafdelingens Kontor, Gl. Kongevej 1. D,3 Sal., Copenhagen B., before noon on 8th November; and (2) about 26,000 tons of rails and fishplates: tenders, marked "Tenders for Rails and Fastenings," should reach Direktören for Baneafdelingen Gammel Kongevej 1 E, Copenhagen, not later than 3.30 p.m. on 17th November.

* It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (apart from Customs duties) is given to Norwegian manufacturers, and that it is obligatory that a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian firm) should act for tenderers not residing in Norway.

Openings for British Trade.

DENMARK—*continued.*

Lead.

H.M. Consul also reports that tenders are invited by the Copenhagen Waterworks for the supply of 15,000 pounds of lead. Tenders, marked "Tilbud paa Levering af Bly," should reach Kjobenhavns Vandvaerkets Kontor, Copenhagen, before 2 p.m. on 6th November.

Copies of the conditions of tender and specifications for each of the foregoing contracts can be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NETHERLANDS.

Railway Material.

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of 22nd October publishes the text of a contract between the Minister van Waterstaat and the Spoorweg-Maatschappij Meppel-Balkbrug, whereby the latter are empowered to construct and work a railway from Meppel to Balkbrug *viâ* Wijk. Under the terms of the concession, the Company will receive a state subsidy of 113,700 gulden (9,475*l.*), as well as various provincial subsidies.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Materials for Quay Construction.

See notice on p. 170.

BELGIUM.

Commercial Enquiry.

The following commercial enquiry has been received at the **offices of the Colchester Chamber of Commerce, Trinity Street, Colchester**, whence further information regarding it may be obtained :—

A miller near the south-east coast of England, having a large grinding plant, cheap power, large storage, and water carriage to the sea, would like to hear from manufacturers or others in Belgium who might require to have **material ground** before marketing it in Great Britain or elsewhere.

Note.—For further information regarding the above, application should be made to the Colchester Chamber of Commerce, Trinity Street, Colchester.

SPAIN.

Building Construction: Medical Appliances.

With reference to the notice on p. 206-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th July relative to an invitation for tenders for the erection of a provincial infirmary at Orense, the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 16th October announces that the Comisión Provincial de Orense invite fresh tenders for this work. The upset price is placed, as before, at 823,000 pesetas

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—*continued.*

(about 29,400*l.*). Tenders will be received, up to 11 a.m. on 25th November, at the Comisión Provincial de Orense, Orense. *Local representation is necessary.*

The "Gacetas," containing the text of the former and the present announcements, may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Dock Construction in the Canaries.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 20th October contains a Royal Order granting to Don José Cabrera Caduelas permission to construct a shipbuilding yard and dock in the harbour of Naos, district of Arrecife, island of Lanzarote, Canaries. Work must be commenced within six months and completed within eighteen months.

ITALY.

Railway Material.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 16th October notifies that tenders are invited for the construction of (1) the section of line from Piane Crati to Pian del Lago (distance about 3¼ miles), and (2) Pian del Lago to Rogliano (distance about 2¾ miles); both forming part of the Pietrafitta-Rogliano Railway. The upset price in respect of (1) is fixed at 1,268,000 lire (50,720*l.*), and to qualify any tender a provisional deposit of 50,000 lire (2,000*l.*) will be required, to be increased by the successful tenderer to 130,000 lire (5,200*l.*) In the case of (2) the upset price is fixed at 1,023,500 lire (40,940*l.*), and the deposit required will be 40,000 lire (1,600*l.*), to be increased by the successful tenderer to 105,000 lire (4,200*l.*) The competition will turn on the percentage of reduction offered on the above-mentioned upset figures. Tenders, in sealed envelopes superscribed "Offerta per Asta: secondo (*or* terzo) lotto della ferrovia Pietrafitta-Rogliano," must be addressed either to the Direttore Generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato, 16 Via Ludovisi, Rome, or to Il Signor Prefetto, Prefettura di Cosenza, Cosenza, by whom they will be opened simultaneously on 27th November. Certificates of competency must be lodged at the Direzione Generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato not later than 9th November.

The ultimate award in respect of these contracts will no doubt involve the purchase of permanent way material, which may have to be obtained, wholly or in part, out of Italy.

Bar and Sheet Iron.

The same issue of the "Gazzetta" announces that tenders are invited for the supply, to the Royal Arsenal at Naples, of a quantity of homogeneous iron in galvanised sheets and bars (formed), the total upset price in respect of which is fixed at 40,000 lire (1,600*l.*).

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

The specifications relative to this contract may be seen at the Direzioni Generali at Naples, Spezia, Venice and Taranto, and at the Admiralty offices in Rome. The competition will turn on the percentage of reduction offered on the above-mentioned upset price. To qualify any tender a deposit of 4,000 lire (160*l.*) will be required. Tenders, in sealed envelopes bearing on the outside the name of the tenderer and the following inscription "Ferro omogeneo in lamiere e verghe profilate zincate," should be addressed to the "Ufficio dei Contratti, Direzione Generale del R. Arsenale," either at Spezia or at Naples, where they will be opened simultaneously at 11 a.m. on 22nd November. It should be noted that only manufacturers or their duly qualified agents will be allowed to compete, and that certificates of competency must be lodged at the above-mentioned "Ufficii" not later than 6th November.

Brakes, Air Compressors, Vegetable Oil, and Mounted Axles.

The "Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels" (Brussels) of 24th October announces that the Italian State Railways invite tenders for the supply of (1) spare parts for Westinghouse brakes, (2) air compressors worked by electric motors for the Alessandria, Rivarolo, Bologna and Naples depôts, (3) 250 metric tons of vegetable oil for greasing purposes, and (4) 148 mounted axles for carriages. Tenders will be opened at the Direzione Generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato, Rome, on 7th November in the case of (1), 21st November in the case of (2), 24th November in the case of (3), and 14th November in the case of (4). The "Moniteur" adds that the above tenders are open to foreign competition.

It is understood that local representation is desirable when tendering for Italian Government contracts, and that, other things being equal, a preference of 5 per cent. is given in favour of Italian manufacturers.

Reinforced Concrete Bridge.

The "Gazzetta" of 19th October announces that tenders are invited for the construction of a reinforced concrete bridge over the river Pescara near San Clemente. The upset price is fixed at 129,863 lire (5,195*l.*), and the competition will turn on the percentage of reduction offered thereon. To qualify any tender a deposit of 4,000 lire (160*l.*) will be required, to be increased by the successful tenderer to 13,000 lire (520*l.*). Tenders should be addressed to Il Signor Sindaco, Municipio di Torre de' Passeri, by whom they will be opened at 10 a.m. on 8th November. Tenderers will be required to furnish certificates of competency. Sixteen months are allowed for the completion of the work.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

Water Works Plant.

The "Gazzetta" of 20th October notifies that tenders are invited for the carrying out of waterworks required for the districts of Ghilarza and Abbasanta. The upset price is placed at 223,932 lire (8,958*l.*), and to qualify any tender a deposit of 4,000 lire (160*l.*) will be required, to be increased by the successful tenderer to 20,000 lire (800*l.*). Tenders must be addressed to Il Signor Sindaco, Comune di Ghilarza, Ghilarza, by whom they will be opened at 9 a.m. on 15th November. Contractors will be required to furnish certificates of competency. Twelve months are allowed for the completion of the work.

The above-mentioned "Gazzettas," containing further particulars, may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Cast Iron Pipes.

The "Oesterreichischer Zentral-Anzeiger" (Vienna) of 24th October announces that, at the instance of the Agrarian Committee in Bari, a Commission has been formed for the purpose of considering the question of water supplies for Apulia. For the great water main, called the Acquedotto Pugliese, which will run through the Province of Apulia, it is estimated that about 100,000 tons of cast iron pipes will be required. The work is to be undertaken by the Società Anonima Italiana, Ercole Antico & Soci, Rome.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Electric Railway Material.

The "Oesterreichischer Zentral-Anzeiger" (Vienna) of 24th October notifies that permission has been granted to the Abbazianer Elektrizitäts-und-Kleinbahngesellschaft, Vienna, for the extension of the Abbazia-Mattuglie electric railway to Lovrana, *viâ* Volosca and Abbazia.

MEXICO.

Railway Material.

The "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" (Paris) of 21st October states that the French Consul at Vera Cruz has received information to the effect that work is to be begun on a railway from Tezuitlan, a station on the Interoceanic Railway, to the mouth of the River Nautla, on the eastern coast. The length of the line is to be some 120 kiloms. (about 75 miles). A Government subvention is to be granted; it is thought that the work may be executed at a cost of 5,000,000 pesos (about 510,000*l.*), but it may well cost considerably more. By the terms of the concession, the first 30 kiloms. (about 19 miles) must be completed within three years, and the whole line by 30th August, 1917.

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL.

Railway Material.

The "Diario Official" of 5th October contains a decree providing for the opening of a credit of 600,000 milreis (about 38,000*l.*) at the Ministry of Public Works and Communications for the cost of constructing the Santa Barbara to Sant 'Anna branch of the Brazil Central Railway.

CHILE.

Materials for Wharf Construction.

See notice on p. 172.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Water and Drainage Works.

With reference to the notice on p. 9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th October relative to an invitation for tenders for the carrying out of various water works and drainage works in the city of Santiago del Estero, H.M. Consul at Buenos Aires (Mr. A. C. Ross, C.B.) has now forwarded a copy of the conditions of tender, from which it appears that the estimated cost of the work is 595,023 pesos paper (about 52,000*l.*). Tenders will be received at the offices of the "Dirección de Obras de Salubridad, calle Charcas 1840-60, Buenos Aires," up to 2 p.m. on 5th November.

It will be observed that the limited time for receipt of tenders will not now permit of their being despatched by post, and the above intimation is therefore only of use to those firms having agents in Argentina whom they can instruct by cable.

The conditions (in Spanish) may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Sanitary Material.

The "Boletin Oficial" of 18th September publishes an agreement between the Minister of Public Works and the Authorities of the Province of Entre Ríos for a scheme of sanitary works in the town of Paraná, under the terms of which the Legislature engage to equip with sanitary apparatus any houses in Paraná the proprietors of which shall make application in accordance with the regulations. The work will include the fixing of scullery sinks, wash basins, water closets, iron baths, &c. Only householders occupying a property not exceeding a value of 10,000 pesos (about 875*l.*) will be allowed to avail themselves of this scheme, and they will be allowed five years in which to discharge the debts incurred in the carrying out of the work.

Openings for British Trade.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—*continued.*

Railway Material.

The same "Boletin" publishes a law, under the terms of which the Executive Authorities are empowered to construct a railway from Diamante harbour, *viâ* Curuzú Cuatiá, to Posadas, on the Monte Caseros line, and also a line which shall run from Paraná harbour, and join the last-named section at a point near María Grande. Sanction is also given to connect branch lines with the existing railways in the Provinces of Entre Ríos and Corrientes. The authorities may also negotiate for the purchase of the branch line from Crespo to Hasenkamps, at present owned by the Entre Ríos Railway Company, inasmuch as it will be expedient in due course for this line to be merged with those above-mentioned. A sum of 10,600,000 pesos, gold (about 2,120,000*l.*) is allowed for the carrying out of the above work, and a loan bearing interest at the rate of not more than 5 per cent. may be contracted for this purpose.

The "Boletin," containing further particulars, may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Building Materials, &c.

The "Boletin" of 20th September publishes a decree approving the contract between the General Directorate of Architecture and Don Juan Barassi for the construction of the building for the National West College, the cost of which is estimated at 848,046 pesos paper (about 74,000*l.*).

Fire Extinguishing Apparatus, &c.

The "Boletin" of 23rd September contains a decree authorising the Argentine Executive authorities to expend up to a sum of 365,000 pesos paper (about 32,000*l.*), for the building of fire stations in Buenos Aires, on the sites acquired for that purpose.

Water Works Plant, Cast Iron Pipes, &c.

The "Boletin" of 27th September contains a decree approving the plans submitted by the Dirección General de Obras de Salubridad de la Nación, Buenos Aires, for the supply of drinking water to the inhabitants of the Chilecito district. A sum of 393,424 pesos paper (about 34,400*l.*), has been provided for the above purpose. The above-mentioned Dirección are further authorised to call for tenders for the carrying out of the work, and also to arrange for the procuring of any material that may be required from abroad.

Irrigation Works. See notice on p. 179.

CHINA.

Cotton Goods. See notice on p. 175.

Openings for British Trade.

MANCHURIA.

Dock and Wharf Construction.

The "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 23rd October, quoting from the "Bulletin de l'Extrême-Orient," reports that a number of Japanese, without waiting for the completion of the Antung-Mukden railway, have formed a company, with a capital of 5,000,000 yen (about 510,000*l.*) for the purpose of building docks and wharves at the mouth of the Yalu. These works will be carried out contemporaneously with the construction of the railway.

Railway Material.

There is a report from the same source to the effect that a loan has been arranged relative to the construction of the railway from Chan-Chun to Girin. Work will be commenced next spring when the ground has thawed and become practicable for operations.

JAPAN.

Electric Railway Material.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) reports that, according to a local newspaper, a company is to be floated, with a capital of 2,000,000 yen (about 204,000*l.*), to construct and work an electric railway. The railway is to run for a distance of some nine miles in the suburbs of Tokio, and is to be connected with the Tokio Railway at Otsuka.

Harbour and Drainage Works, &c.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Hakodate (Mr. H. G. Parlett) states that it is reported that the Central Government have given a partial assent to the proposals recently made by the Governor-General of the Hokkaido with reference to the development of the island and its dependencies. It is accordingly anticipated that the next Budget will contain a vote of 70,000,000 yen (about 7,146,000*l.*) for the construction and improvement of harbours, for riparian works, land surveys, &c., and for drainage in the Hokkaido. The expenditure will be spread over a period of 15 years, beginning with 1910.

EXHIBITIONS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

International Land Transport and Agricultural Exhibitions.

Referring to the notices on p. 61 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th July, and p. 372 of the issue of 20th May, H.M. Government have now appointed Mr. Charles E. Akers to be the Commissioner to the various Exhibitions (including Land Transport and Agriculture) which are to be held at Buenos Aires next year. He is expected to arrive at Buenos Aires on 6th November.

The Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade have been

Exhibitions.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—*continued.*

informed that applications for space will be received by the Exhibition Authorities until the end of the year.

The Director of the Exhibitions Branch will be pleased to answer any enquiries that may be addressed to him at Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W., with regard to the Exhibitions.

International Food Stuffs, &c. Exhibition at Buenos Aires.

With reference to the notice on p. 211 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October, 1908, relative to the scope of the Jubilee Exhibition to be held at Buenos Aires in 1910, H.M. Consul in that city (Mr. A. C. Ross, C.B.) reports that besides the Agricultural and Railway Exhibitions, an International Exhibition of Food Stuffs, &c., &c., will be held. The exhibition will include not only a section for food-stuffs, but also a large number of other sections comprising drugs and chemicals, medical appliances, &c., electricity, lighting and heating apparatus, textiles, glass and china, cutlery, furniture. The exhibition will open on 25th May, 1910, and will last for six months; applications for space will be received up to 30th March.

Copies of the programme, forwarded by H.M. Consul, may be obtained by British firms interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

French Indo-China.—The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Hanoi (Mr. T. F. Carlisle) on the trade of French Indo-China in 1908, which will shortly be issued:—

Although a large part of the foreign commerce of French Indo-China is carried on through Hong-Kong and Singapore, there is but little business done between Indo-China and merchants in the United Kingdom, and the amount of goods of British manufacture that are sold in Indo-China is comparatively small. It does not appear probable that the imports of British goods will appreciably increase so long as the heavy tariffs which protect French imported goods remain in force. In such few European imports as come from countries other than France, however, the United Kingdom leads the way.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' LICENCES IN SAN JUAN. (ARGENTINA.)

With reference to the notice on p. 449 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th May, 1908, relative to the cost of commercial travellers' licences in Argentina, H.M. Consul at Buenos Aires (Mr. A. C. Ross, C.B.) reports that, dating from June last, the charge on commercial travellers' licences in the province of San Juan has been fixed at 200 pesos (17*l.* 10*s.*) per annum. It is probable, says Mr. Ross, that in the following year this tax will be payable half-yearly.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Mr. R. Sothern Holland) has forwarded a copy of a Transvaal Government Notice (No. 1099 of 1909) making certain amendments in the Trade Marks Rules, 1902, and substituting a new Schedule of fees for those specified in the first Schedule of the Rules.

The notice and new schedule of fees may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN PERU.

H.M. Minister at Lima has forwarded the text of Presidential decrees, dated 9th July, 16th July, 6th August and 10th September respectively, laying down certain new regulations in connection with the registration of trade marks in Peru. H.M. Minister has also forwarded the text of instructions, dated 27th August, issued by the Peruvian Government to their Consuls at certain places* abroad, where the registration of trade marks may be effected; these instructions are to come into force on 1st January next.

The above-mentioned decrees and instructions may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TIMBER AND RUBBER RESOURCES OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

The following information has been extracted from a report† on the Forests of British East Africa, by Mr. D. E. Hutchins, which has been issued as a Parliamentary paper:—

There are, in round numbers, 2,000,000 acres of good timber forest in the British East Africa Protectorate. Of this, all but 6 per cent. is in the highlands, at an elevation of over 5,500 feet. It is entirely under Government control and is free from destructive rights.

The good forest on the coast consists of small scattered areas of local importance only. Except in the south-east corner towards the German frontier, the coast area is too dry to carry first-class forest. There is little rubber, and this little is nearly all vine rubber. It is difficult to prevent the vines being destroyed in working the wild rubber of the forest. Although the southern coast of British East Africa is not an ideal rubber country, there seems considerable scope for private enterprise in the cultivation of suitable species. The northern coast is too dry for most commercial rubbers. The chief value of the coast forest lies in its mangrove bark and sandalwood (m'Huhu). Near the coast, and inland, there is a very large area of dry, thorny scrub forest, only fitted for firewood and fencing posts.

The highland forest is extra-tropical in character and differs little from the forest growing at lower elevations in the Transvaal,

* The places in the United Kingdom are London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

† Cd. 4,723, price 2*s.* 5*d.*, obtainable from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

Timber and Rubber resources of British East Africa.

Natal and Cape Colony. Under South African conditions, the highland timber forest of British East Africa would have an average value of 10*l.* per acre, and be worth some 20,000,000*l.* The highlands of British East Africa are better watered and more fertile than almost any part of South Africa, and it may be safely estimated that, if properly worked, the highland forest will have a value exceeding 10*l.* per acre at no distant date.

The best native timbers of the Protectorate are yellow-wood for sleepers and house-building; cedar for sleepers, house-building, furniture and lead pencils; Ibean camphor as a teak substitute; olive as a first-rate firewood, and a second-rate (but very durable) sleeper; ironwood for house-beams, sleepers and furniture. There are many hardwoods suited to various uses, some of them of great beauty, strength and size; two or three are very close-grained and would make good boxwood substitutes.

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF GERMANY IN PORTLAND CEMENT.

H.M. Consul-General at Hamburg (Sir W. Ward, C.V.O.) reports that, contrary to expectation, the foreign competition in the **importation** of portland cement into Germany, as well as the increased production in the country has, during 1909, been remarkable. Belgium in particular has sought to profit by the recovery of activity in the German building trade, as appears from the fact that her exports to Germany during the first seven months of the present year amounted to 1,562,685 cwts., as against 1,178,571 cwts. during the corresponding period of last year. Although the quantity of portland cement imported into Germany during the first seven months of this year was less than in the first seven months of 1907 and 1906, the decline in the trade which set in in 1908 has not continued, *the imports into Germany from all sources* during the period referred to having amounted to 2,528,847 cwts., as against 2,022,729 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1908. The imports from most of the producing countries have shown an increase, viz., in the case of Denmark 66 per cent, of Austria-Hungary 6 per cent., and of Switzerland over 100 per cent. On the other hand, there was a decline of 27 per cent. in the imports from France.

The **export** trade of Germany in portland cement has also undergone similar fluctuations, the decline, which became more marked month by month in 1908, having given place to a considerable revival. *The exports* during the first seven months of the present year amounted to 6,646,427 cwts., as against 5,822,141 cwts. during the similar period of 1908, an increase of 14·2 per cent. This increase has been due mainly to the demands of Chile, which in the period mentioned took 681,041 cwts., as against 210,253 cwts. in the first seven months of last year. Much larger quantities have also been exported this year from Germany to China, the Dutch East Indies, Brazil, Finland, Norway and Austria-Hungary.

FOREIGN TRADE OF SERVIA IN 1908.

The following particulars of the foreign trade of Servia are extracted from the report by the British Vice Consul at Belgrade (Mr. C. L. Blakeney) on the trade of the country in 1908 (*Foreign Office, Annual Series*, No. 4,373):—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£
Austria-Hungary	1,023,998	1,286,078	517,295	860,056
Belgium	30,228	64,063	520,434	645,352
France	97,144	62,522	108,176	121,709
Germany	812,816	854,454	1,317,025	560,759
Italy	91,980	90,868	195,955	139,602
Russia	14,145	40,440	125,349	942
Switzerland	56,954	53,468	12,632	3,628
Turkey	133,061	125,862	175,175	438,727
British Empire	408,811	352,134	93,498	19,949
Other Countries	154,196	95,527	194,111	319,239
Totals	2,823,333	3,025,416	3,259,650	3,109,963

The values of some of the principal articles **imported** into Servia during the year 1908, as compared with 1907, are shown below:—

Articles.	1907.	1908.
	£	£
Cotton yarns	240,486	262,924
,, tissues	291,501	290,018
,, clothing	17,720	17,446
Woollen yarns	40,637	35,989
,, thread	6,020	8,189
,, tissues	113,357	91,646
,, clothing	12,887	18,176
Jute tissues	11,940	29,106
Silk tissues	14,467	13,586
Half-silk tissues	9,698	10,421
Hemp and flax sacks	11,940	32,726
Pig iron	59,864	76,349
Iron building material	6,601	48,513
Cast iron goods	7,532	8,236
Wrought iron goods	7,210	16,629
Steam engines, locomotives, oil engines, &c. ...	79,650	99,431
Rails	48,717	112,287
Railway carriages	16,803	157,142
,, signals	5,839	15,457
Agricultural machinery and implements ...	24,265	27,518
Spades, picks, hoes, &c.	8,892	12,022
Sewing and knitting machines...	64,362	48,331
Nails	25,410	29,231
Coal and lignite	8,194	10,885
Glass	30,402	37,558
Paper, printing	28,526	25,253
Portland cement	5,502	7,780

SERICULTURE IN CRETE.

The Acting British Consul-General at Canea (Mr. E. Wyldbore Smith) reports that sericulture* in Crete has undoubtedly progressed during the last two years. The reasons for this progress are:—(1) the satisfactory prices obtained for the cocoons; (2) the tranquillity of the island; and (3) the increased plantation of mulberry trees.

Primitive methods are still in vogue for destroying the chrysalis and for winding off the silk into threads from the cocoon. Sericulture is not carried on on a large scale by any firms or groups of individuals: it is rather the by-industry of the women of most Cretan households, and the adoption of more modern methods throughout the various stages of the industry is essential if any considerable expansion is to be effected. In these circumstances, the progress that can be observed during the last two years is all the more noteworthy. In 1906, 4,906 boxes, each containing 1 oz. of silkworm seed, were imported; in 1907 the number rose to 6,712 boxes, and in 1908 to 7,198. The greater part of this seed comes from France and Corsica.

The quantity of fresh cocoons produced last year (1908) amounted to some 2,600 cwts.; these when dried would be of about one-third that weight. Local prices for fresh cocoons vary from 2·50 to 3 francs per kilog. (11*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb.); dried cocoons fetch from 8 to 9 francs per kilog. (2*s.* 11*d.* to 3*s.* 3¼*d.* per lb.).

Most of these cocoons are exported to Marseilles and to Milan. The export in 1907 amounted to 27,858 kilogs. (557 cwts.), while last year, on account of the failure of the crop, only 14,318 kilogs. (296 cwts.) were exported. The export during 1909 will probably be considerably in excess of that of 1907, excellent results having been obtained; the cocoons are clean and of good quality.

Five thousand cases of eggs—each case containing about 1 oz.—were reared from native cocoons in the Candia district this year. These native eggs fetch about 3 francs (2*s.* 5*d.*) per case, and are chiefly exported to Persia.

About 200 cwts. of coarse silk are annually produced. This quantity is partly consumed locally and partly exported to Tripoli, Smyrna, Alexandria, and Greece. The export during 1908 amounted to 1,361 kilogs. (27 cwts.), valued at 29,593 francs (1,184*l.*).

* See "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th October, 1907, pp. 120-1, for previous article on this subject.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Customs Decision.

A copy of a Customs Notice (No. 124) issued by the Cape Government has been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa giving a decision regarding the Customs duty leviable on the undermentioned article imported into South Africa:—

Articles.	Tariff No.	Rates of Duty.	Rebate allowed upon goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
Photographic mounting paper, in the original mill ream, wrapper, or reels, not less in size than 16 inches by 15 inches	103	3 % *ad val.*	3 % *ad val.*

NATAL.

Importation of Hay and Straw used for Packing Goods Permitted.

The "Natal Government Gazette" of 21st September contains a Notice, issued on 2nd September last by the Natal Minister of Agriculture, notifying, for general information, that the various Orders which have been issued from time to time prohibiting the removal of cut grass within the Colony will not be held to include *imported* hay or straw used in the packing of goods handed to the Natal Government Railways for conveyance by rail either within, or beyond, the borders of the Colony.

It is, however, provided that the consignment note shall bear an endorsement by the consignor to the effect that the hay, &c., in which the goods are packed is imported, and, further, that the railway official receiving the goods is satisfied that such is the case.

TRANSVAAL.

Exportation of Ostriches, Angora Goats, &c., to German S.W. Africa permitted.

The "Transvaal Government Gazette" of 24th September contains copies of Proclamations Nos. 75 and 76 of 1909, dated August 31st last, whereby the exportation of ostriches, ostrich eggs, and Angora rams or ewes from the Transvaal to German West Africa is permitted, in consequence of the Government of the German Protectorate having passed prohibitive legislation similar to that in force in the Transvaal.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

JAMAICA.

Continuation of Jamaica Rum Protection Law of 1904.

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 407-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd March, 1905, relative to the "Jamaica Rum Protection Law of 1904," the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a Law (No. 13 of 1909) which continues the above-mentioned Law of 1904 for a further period not exceeding five years from 1st August, 1909.

The present Law provides for the payment of a duty of 10d. per puncheon of rum, the produce of the island, which is to become due at the time of exportation from the Colony, or when excise duty becomes payable, as the case may be, and the amounts collected are to be paid into the Jamaica Rum Protection Account.

HONG-KONG.

Amendment and Consolidation of Opium Laws.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 429 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th August last, relative to the importation, &c., of opium in Hong-Kong, the Board of Trade have now received from the Government of Hong-Kong copy of the "Opium Ordinance, 1909" (No. 23 of 1909), dated 2nd September last, which amends and consolidates the laws relating to opium and its compounds in the Colony.

Under the present consolidated Ordinance, which comes into operation on 1st March, 1910*, it is provided, *inter alia*, that no person may bring or receive any "loose" opium into the Colony, whilst no person, except the opium farmer by permission in writing of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, may import into the Colony any prepared opium, opium dross, dross opium or halan.

It is also provided that prepared opium and dross opium may only be sold by the opium or dross farmers or other persons licensed under the Ordinance.

NEW GUINEA (PAPUA).

Regulation of the Importation of Rice.

A copy of the "Rice Ordinance, 1909" (No. 19 of 1909), dated 8th June last, has been received, through the Colonial Office; it provides for the imposition of a duty of 10*s.* per ton on rice of or above "standard quality," and of a duty of 2*l.* per ton on rice below that quality, on importation into the Territory of Papua.

The Ordinance empowers the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to fix upon a certain quality of rice as the standard quality of rice

* Provision is made for certain sections relating to the *farming* of prepared opium and opium dross to come into operation forthwith.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NEW GUINEA (PAPUA).—*continued.*

to be imported into Papua, either with reference to the price or otherwise as may seem expedient. If the standard is fixed with direct reference to the quality of the rice, a sample shall be kept for inspection by the public at the Customs offices at every port of entry in the Territory.

Rice which has been declared by a Government Medical Officer to be unfit for human consumption may be seized and destroyed, and no compensation paid in respect thereof.

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

Alteration of Import Duty on Certain Articles.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Imperial Finnish Senate has decided to alter the import duties on certain articles, as shown below :—

Articles.	Former Rate of Duty.	New Rate of Duty.
	*Marks p.** Per 100 kilogs.	*Marks p.** Per 100 kilogs.
Cut or dried apples, to be classed as fresh apples...	30 00	7 00
Papier-mâché for stereotyping, to be classed as "drawing and wrapping paper"...	Free.	41 20

* 1 Finnish mark (100 penni)=9·6*d.* ; 100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.

SPAIN.

Tariff Classification of Mineral Oils.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 15th October contains a Royal Order, dated the 11th October, respecting the distinction, for tariff purposes, between mineral oils (Tariff Nos. 20–22) and mineral *lubricating* oils (Tariff No. 23). The provisions of this Royal Order are as follows :—

1. Note 3 to the Tariff is to be altered in the sense that lubricating oils included under Tariff No. 23 must contain *less* than 10 per cent. by volume of tar.

2. Those oils are to be dutiable under Tariff No. 20 which leave, on distillation at 300 deg. C., residues to the amount of more than 80 per cent., or emit inflammable vapours below 150 deg. ; which, treated with concentrated sulphuric acid, rise more than 3 deg. C. in temperature ; which contain more than 10 per cent. by volume of tar, or leave a solid residuum greater than 3 per cent. of the distilled liquid.

3. Oils which do not satisfy the foregoing conditions, and are not included under Tariff Nos. 21 or 22, are to be dutiable as lubricating oils under Tariff No. 23.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

Note.—Nos. 20–23 of the Spanish Tariff are as follows :—

Petroleum and mineral oils, which leave, on distillation at 300° C, residues to the amount of:—

No.			Duty. Pes.	Cts.
20	— More than 80 per cent ...	...100 kilogs	30	00
21	— From 20 to 80 per cent. inclusive	,,	25	00
22	— Less than 20 per cent.	,,	37	00
23	— Oleonaphtha, mineral lubricating oils, vaseline, and mixtures of these products with animal or vegetable oils or fats ...	,,	40	00

PORTUGAL.

Reduction of Import Duty on Steel Tubes.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M.'s Minister at Lisbon reporting that the duties on steel tubes entering Portugal have been reduced by Ministerial Decree to the level of those imposed on iron tubes, which are as follows :—

		Reis.		£	s.	d.
Tubes of wrought or rolled iron, without screw holes, jointings, or other work, plain	100 kilogs.	200	Cwt.	0	0	5½
Ditto, ditto, tinned, galvanised, or coated with zinc, lead, or other preparation...	,,	400	,,	0	0	11
Tubes of cast iron	,,	2,000	,,	0	4	7

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Allowance for Decay in Imported Fruit.—Abandonment of Merchandise.

A recent Circular of the United States Treasury Department contains the regulations which have been drawn up to give effect to Section 28 (22) of the Tariff Act of 5th August, 1909, relative to the allowance which may be made on account of shortage or non-importation of fruit, owing to decay, destruction, or injury, and with regard to the abandonment of imported merchandise involving relief from the payment of duty.

A copy of this Circular may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Appraisement.

According to a recent decision of the United States Treasury Department, the 10 per cent. required to be added for general expenses on merchandise appraised under Section 28 (11) of the Act of 5th August, 1909, is to be computed on and added to the combined costs of material and labour. Merchandise consigned for sale, or having no established market value in the

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

country of exportation, is not to be appraised at less than the wholesale market value in the United States, allowance being made for duty, expenses of importation, and profit.

Termination of the Reciprocal Commercial Agreements between the United States and France.

The United States Treasury Department have also decided that articles of French origin specified in the Commercial Agreements with France, imported prior to the close of business on 30th October, 1909, for which no entry has been made, or for which—if previously entered without payment of duty and under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose—no permit of delivery to the importer or his agent has been issued, and all French merchandise subsequently imported, will be subjected to the conditions and rates of duty in the Tariff Act of 5th August, 1909.

Customs Decisions.

The following is the substance of some decisions affecting the application of the United States Custom Tariff, which have recently been issued by the Treasury Department at Washington :—

Refined petroleum.—Refined oil, which is shown by analysis to be produced from crude petroleum and which is unmixed with any other ingredient, is to be admitted free of duty, under paragraph 639 of the Tariff, regardless of its invoiced description, commercial designation, or the use to which it is to be put. For example, oil invoiced as paraffin oil, or commercially known as such, is to be free of duty if the analysis shows that it is unmixed refined petroleum.

[This modifies a decision reported at p. 77 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th October.]

Zinc ores smelted in bond may be withdrawn for exportation under the provisions of section 29 of the Act of 24th July, 1897, which provides for the bonding of the works of manufacturers engaged in smelting or refining metals, or both smelting and refining, and for the cancellation of the bonds for the payment of the duty upon the exportation of 90 per cent. of the metals smelted or refined.

Shipments from the Philippine Islands.—Shipment of goods from Philippine ports to the United States, which have been transhipped at Hong Kong, are not considered as shipments "direct or in bond through foreign contiguous territory," within the meaning of Section 5 of the Tariff Act, and are, consequently, not entitled to duty-free admission into the United States.

Moving-picture films.—Moving-picture films of domestic production, exposed in the United States, exported and returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad, are entitled to free entry under paragraph 500 of the Tariff.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MEXICO.

Tariff Classification of Bedsteads of Iron in Combination with Brass.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that bedsteads of iron in combination with brass are now classified, on importation into Mexico, as follows :—

Iron bedsteads with only knobs of brass, under Tariff No. 254, at the rate of 22 cents per kilogramme.

Iron bedsteads with brass fittings or ornaments other than brass knobs, also iron bedsteads cased with brass, under Tariff No. 203, at the rate of 50 cents per kilogramme.

JAPAN.

Refund of Import Duty on Materials used in the Manufacture of Articles Exported.

See the notice at p. 176.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

SWEDEN. GERMANY.

Agreement between Swedish and German Steamship Companies as to Australian and South African Trade.

H.M. Minister at Stockholm reports that, according to a statement published in the Swedish press, an agreement has been arrived at between the Swedish and German shipping companies engaged in the trade with Australia and South Africa. From the account given, it appears that the Swedish Transatlantic Company has suffered severely in late years from the competition of the Hamburg line which runs regularly between Gothenburg and Australia. An arrangement has now been arrived at under which German and Swedish ships leave Gothenburg alternately for Australia each company despatching a ship every other week. The freights are fixed according to the scale applied on the British and German lines. The Swedish boats are allowed to land timber at Durban, but must not compete with the German company as regards general traffic to South Africa from continental ports.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Quay Extension at Macassar.

The "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 23rd October reports, on the authority of the Belgian Consul at Batavia, that owing to the rapid development of the port of Macassar (Celebes), the wharf accommodation, which aggregates about 1,600 feet, is no longer sufficient to cope with the shipping requirements of the port The authorities have, therefore, decided to extend the quay 800 feet in a northerly direction.

Shipping and Transport.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Steamship Service with South America.

H.M. Consul at Trieste (Mr. J. B. Spence) has forwarded a translation of an extract from the "Piccolo della Sera" of 17th October, from which it appears that the Austro-Hungarian Government has come to an agreement with the steamship companies of that nationality serving South America. By this agreement, which has yet to be ratified by Parliament, the services with Brazil and the Argentine pass entirely into the hands of the Austro-Americana Company, of Trieste, which will receive an annual subsidy of 1,000,000 crowns (about 41,700*l.*), to be augmented in the event of an increase in traffic. The company will establish a regular service to Brazil and the Argentine of large first-class steamships, sailing at first once in three weeks, later fortnightly.

ROUMANIA.

Port Improvements at Constantza.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Bucharest reports that the new works at the port of Constantza, and the first of four grain elevators which are in the course of construction there, have been formally opened. The port has a quay frontage for ships of 6,550 metres, not including 2,750 metres of the main breakwater. There is a wireless station, with a range of 500 miles, and a main electric supply station.

The port for the export of petroleum has 25 Government tanks, each having a capacity of 5,000 cubic metres, with a pumping station in which 200 cubic metres of petroleum or benzine can be handled per hour. The petroleum dock has an average depth of 9 metres, with accommodation for four vessels. In 1908 about 400,000 metric tons of petroleum, valued at about 22,000,000 francs (880,000*l.*), were exported.

The grain elevators are of the latest construction and design, and will ensure the proper cleaning and drying of the grain. When finished they will each be capable of containing 35,000 metric tons of grain which can be discharged directly on board vessels in the harbour, after mechanical sifting and cleaning, at the rate of 300 tons per hour. Loading from the new elevators should be less costly than under the old system, which is henceforth prohibited, except in the case of grain already in the old depôts, which may still be loaded by hand.

Further work on the harbour, as also on the dry docks, slips, and new passenger and goods stations, is postponed on account of lack of funds.

The depth of the harbour generally is between 8·5 and 9 metres, though it varies somewhat according to the winds and tides affecting the current and deposits from the Danube. All these deposits are dredged away as quickly as possible.

CHILE.

Wharf Construction at Talcahuano.

The "Diario Oficial" of 23rd August publishes a decree authorising Mr. Ramon Rabel to construct a wharf in the bay of San Vincente at the port of Talcahuano. The work is to be begun within three months from 17th August, and to be completed within a year.

CHILE—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Progress of Work on Trans-Andine Railway.

The Acting British Consul-General at Valparaiso (Mr. A. Nightingale) states that, according to a report by the Chilian Inspector of Railways, the state of work on the Trans-Andine Railways on 17th August was as follows:—

The boring of the tunnel through the peak on the Chilian side had been carried on to the border line of the Argentine Republic, and only 588 metres remained between the advance galleries on either side; these, it was calculated, should meet about the beginning of December. Provided that work continues to be carried on at the present rate, the tunnel should be completed by the end of July next.

MANCHURIA.

Berthage Accommodation at Dairen for Steamers calling there regularly.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Dairen (Mr. E. L. S. Gordon) reports that, in order to meet the wishes of companies who may desire to make Dairen a regular port of call for their steamers, the South Manchurian Railway Company have stated that, for purposes of berthage accommodation, vessels calling at the port will be divided into three classes, viz., mail boats, regular steamers, and irregular steamers or tramps. Those of the second class, steamers making Dairen a regular port of call, will, whenever practicable, be given preference next to mail boats and over tramp steamers.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

JAPAN.

Mineral Output in 1908.

The following particulars of the output of minerals in Japan during 1908, as compared with the preceding year, are taken from a return issued by the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce:—

		1907.		1908.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Yen.		Yen.
Gold	Momme	783,409	3,917,045	959,441	4,797,205
Silver ...	"	25,492,269	4,223,304	32,846,707	4,476,453
Copper	Kin	66,971,314	33,699,965	68,998,195	22,832,151
Lead	"	5,132,091	568,636	4,850,501	405,123
Bismuth	"	—	—	1,376	7,981
Tin	"	53,050	50,185	42,885	35,076
Antimony, refined ...	"	270,026	110,738	229,978	42,891
" crude ...	"	142,534	33,096	100,354	10,687
Mercury	"	760	949	1,340	1,742
Zinc ore	Kwan	5,245,405	321,543	4,879,860	308,775
Cast-iron	"	11,852,442	2,089,586	11,201,874	1,736,734
"Kera"	"	235,959	25,412	182,872	16,503
Wrought-iron ...	"	289,496	81,638	24,954	9,607
Steel	"	1,473,576	438,094	695,826	208,096
Iron pyrites ...	"	14,977,623	202,947	9,031,153	171,459
Chrome iron ore ...	"	—	—	697,440	13,624
Manganese ore ...	Kin	34,309,809	144,101	18,550,574	150,570
Tungsten ore ...	Kwan	—	—	310	490
Molybdenite ...	"	—	—	20,527	1,196
Arsenic	Kin	12,485	874	33,063	2,528
Phosphate ore ...	Kwan	458,900	7,404	197,293	7,302
Graphite	Kin	171,984	10,469	295,813	17,263
Coal, bituminous	Metric tons	13,578,846	59,393,872	14,526,604	62,875,139
" anthracite	" "	185,885	456,348	241,034	595,956
Coke	" "	39,238	111,044	57,725	152,678
Peat	" "	70,873	109,924	82,957	144,897
Petroleum	Koku	1,513,994	5,218,737	1,641,321	6,520,384
Asphalt	Kwan	155,800	10,906	641,110	51,289
Sulphur	Kin	55,548,626	788,790	55,699,100	748,098
Total value ...	Yen	—	112,015,607	—	106,342,384

Momme = ·12057 oz. Troy. Kin = 1·3228 lbs. Kwan = 8·2673 lbs.
Koku = 39·7033 galls. Yen = 2*s.* 0½*d.*

Copper Mining.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Hakodate (Mr. H. G. Parlett) reports that a company has recently started digging for copper ore in a hill in the vicinity of Suttsu, in Shiribeshi. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 100 feet, and a vein of ore has been discovered which is said to yield 20 per cent. copper, 20 per cent. sulphate of iron and ·07 per cent. silver. The amount of ore obtained between February and August of this year was about 185 tons.

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

BRITISH INDIA.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Returns.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the monthly return issued by the Indian Government, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in each Province of British India, and in the Native States, during July of each of the years 1907, 1908, and 1909.

The following is a summarised statement extracted from the above return, giving particulars for the four months ended July 1907, 1908, and 1909:—

		Four months ended July.		
		1907.	1908.	1909.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.				
Cotton yarn spun	Lbs.	213,200,109	214,530,879	229,850,606
Grey and bleached piece goods	"	50,204,485	48,666,587	56,569,584
	=Yards	220,352,894	214,959,944	244,433,145
Coloured piece goods* ...	Lbs.	8,330,328	8,865,202	12,322,559
	=Yards	33,952,302	35,360,154	50,285,903
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)*	Lbs.	597,646	414,683	457,308
Hosiery	"	188,654	114,944	109,649
Miscellaneous goods ...	"	90,743	31,488	45,126

* The quantities of "coloured piece goods" and of "grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)" produced in the *Native States* not being separately stated, the total amounts are included in the figures given for "coloured piece goods."

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Cotton Production.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade have received information from the Department of Trade and Customs of the Commonwealth of Australia to the effect that, during the six months ended 30th June last, 102,675 lbs. of raw cotton were gathered in Queensland, while the exports were 5,824 lbs. In the Northern Territory of South Australia, 112 lbs. were gathered. With the exception of these quantities, no cotton was gathered in, or exported from, the States of the Commonwealth during the period in question.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Cotton Growing.

The "West Indian Bulletin," the Journal of the Imperial Agricultural Department for the West Indies, contains an article on cotton growing in those islands, from which the following particulars are extracted:—

The acreage planted in Sea Island cotton, and the lint produced in the islands of Antigua (including Barbuda), St. Kitts, Nevis,

Yarns and Textiles

Anguilla, Montserrat, Virgin Islands, St. Vincent and Barbados, during the three crop years 1906-7, 1907-8 and the portion of 1908-9 for which figures are available,* are shown by the following table:—

Years.	Acres.	Yield of lint in pounds.
1906-7	14,356	1,780,856
1907-8	20,482	2,504,442
1908-9*	15,715	1,834,103

* The figures available are complete for Antigua (including Barbuda), Montserrat, Virgin Islands, and St. Vincent; in the case of St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla they are for the 6 months ended 30th June, 1909, and in the case of Barbados for the 9 months ended 30th June, 1909.

The increased area planted for the season of 1907-8 was largely due to the very high prices realised during 1906-7 for the best grades of West Indian Sea Island cotton. Unfavourable weather, and, in some instances, the attacks of insect pests and plant disease, affected the crop to a considerable extent, and this probably had some effect in reducing the acreage planted for the crop 1908-9. During 1908-9, the very low prices and sluggish market, on account of which cotton remained unsold for long periods, are likely to have caused a further falling off, and the area planted this season for the crop of 1909-10 will probably be smaller still.

CHINA.

The following information is from the report by the Acting British Consul at Wuchow (Mr. P. D. Smith) on the trade of that district in 1908, which will shortly be issued:—

Imports of Cotton Goods at Wuchow.

By far the most important imports are cotton goods and yarn, the import of Indian yarn being conspicuously the largest in the entire list. There was a slight falling-off in the import of Indian yarn in 1908, as compared with 1907, doubtless owing to the loss of that part of the trade which was diverted from Pakhoi in 1907: but cotton goods, and especially British white and grey shirtings, show a considerable increase. The demand for dyed, as well as white and grey shirtings and other piece-goods suitable for wearing apparel, is likely to increase, owing to the evanescence of the fashion prevalent at one time among certain classes of the population of adopting a semi-foreign style of dress; the native style has now been generally resumed. The piece-goods trade generally is in a healthy condition, and is likely to improve as the country develops. Besides shirtings, drills dyed in black and indigo are in demand.

Yarns and Textiles.

Remark was made in the report on the trade of Wuchow for 1907, upon the considerable falling-off in the imports of grey sheetings. With respect to this class of goods, a local merchant, with large experience in the piece-goods trade, observes that if Manchester manufacturers desire to recover the almost entirely lost trade in grey sheetings they will have to produce a cheaper and heavier cloth with little or no sizing. Large quantities of grey and dyed nankeen, a native hand-made cloth which is really a sheeting, arrive at Wuchow for distribution up country.

JAPAN.

Drawbacks on Raw Materials re-exported in Manufactured goods.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) reports that a Japanese Imperial Ordinance has been published, providing that drawbacks shall be given on import duties paid on the following raw materials used in manufacturing certain goods, when the latter are exported in their finished state :—

Raw Material.	Finished Goods.
Silk pongee,	Finished clothing.
Cotton and linen,	Shirts, collars and cuffs.
Gilt wire,	Chains.

Up to the present, says Mr. Crowe, there has been a considerable export of shirts, collars and cuffs. This year, however, there has been some falling off. The principal customers of Japan for collars and cuffs are the United States and the United Kingdom, which take about 40 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively. Most of the collars, however, are made of cotton crêpe and cost in Japan from 1·40 to 2·80 yen per dozen ; as the crêpe is of local manufacture, this particular line will not be affected by the new ordinance. Encouragement will, however, be given to the shirt-makers, who use imported linen and cotton. The exports of shirts and collars and cuffs from Japan during 1907, 1908, and the first eight months of 1909 were as follows :—

——	1907.		1908.		January–August, 1909.	
	Dozen.	£	Dozen.	£	Dozen.	£
Shirts	2,859	4,400	1,898	3,000	1,216	2,400
Collars and cuffs	105,571	9,500	86,516	8,800	17,588	1,900

AGRICULTURE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Corn Prices.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise in the week ended 23rd October, 1909, were as follows:—

Wheat	31*s.*	8*d.*
Barley	27*s.*	7*d.*
Oats	16*s.*	11*d.*

For further particulars see p. 181.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

A statement is published on p. 182, showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 23rd October, 1909, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1908.

CHINA.

H.M. Consul at Foochow (Mr. G. H. M. Playfair) reports as follows in regard to the prospects of the autumn rice crop in that district for the year 1909:—

Rice Crop Prospects at Foochow.

Though not up to the standard of the spring crop, the probability is that the autumn harvest will be above the average. The spring crop was the most plentiful since 1903, and the price of rice has consequently dropped from about 7 dols. per picul last year to 5 dols.

The country round Foochow barely produces sufficient for its own consumption, but it is only when the crops fail or do not come up to the average that any great quantity of rice is required to be imported. During the first half of 1909 only 137 cwts. of rice were imported into Foochow; of this amount 30 cwts. were foreign rice, chiefly from Formosa, the balance being Chinese rice imported from Shanghai. During the same period last year over 4,000 cwts. were imported.

Use of Wheat Flour.

Mr. Playfair also states that while rice is the principal food of the greater part of China, it is no longer the only cereal food. Wheat flour has now established itself in the markets of Fuhkien. The imports have risen from some 25,000 cwts. 10 years ago to 250,000 cwts. last year, of which nearly 70,000 cwts. came from the mills of Shanghai. 80,000 cwts. of flour, of which 76,000 come from Shanghai mills, were imported in the six months ended 30th June, 1909. It is only three years since flour made its great leap into popularity in the Foochow district, and the maintenance of its place in the list of principal imports cannot but have its effect on the demand for rice, of which it threatens to become a by no means insignificant rival.

Agriculture.

JAPAN.

Estimated Rice Crop.

With reference to the notice on p. 82 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th October relative to the estimated rice crop of Japan, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) reports that the actual figures of the estimate are 54,712,051 koku (about 271,372,000 bushels). The average crop is 46,286,135 koku (about 229,579,000 bushels).

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Cotton Statistics.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 21st October, 1909, was 129,728 (including 66 bales British West African and 510 bales British East African), and the number imported during the forty-two weeks ended 21st October was 2,955,849 (including 6,089 bales British West Indian, 11,624 bales British West African, 8,070 bales British East African and 326 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 21st October was 9,353, and during the forty-two weeks, 288,668.

For further details see p. 181.

CANADA.

Grain Storage Capacity at Head of Navigation of Great Lakes.

Information has been received from the Fort William Board of Trade (*i.e.*, Chamber of Commerce) to the effect that the terminal grain elevator capacity at Fort William and Port Arthur, at the head of navigation in Canada of the Great Lakes, is 28,490,000 bushels.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Testing of Disinfectants bought by Central South African Railways.

H. M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Mr. R. Sothern Holland) reports that the Central South African Railways Administration have drawn up revised conditions for testing disinfectants bought by the Administration. The fluid offered will in future have to be guaranteed to be of a certain carbolic acid co-efficient according to the Rideal-Walker test, and will, on first being offered, be tested by the Government bacteriologist.

Miscellaneous.

CYPRUS.

Sponge Fishery.

The High Commissioner for Cyprus, in his annual report for the year 1908-9, recently issued by the Colonial Office, states that during the season of 1908 permits to fish for sponges were issued to 52 naked diving boats, 24 harpoon boats and one machine boat. The machine boats that had worked in 1907 combined against the Government, and offered only 20 per cent. of the sponges taken. This offer was refused, and eventually one man only who had worked in previous years agreed to the terms of the Government and was given a permit accordingly. The terms made with the harpoon and naked diving boats were 20 per cent. of the catch.

The total catch of the machine boat was 570 okes at 2*l.*, and of the harpoon and naked diving boats, 872 okes at 1*l.* 12*s.*, representing a total value of 2,535*l.*

Oke = 2·83 lbs.

BRAZIL.

Land System: Mining Conditions.

H.M. Legation at Rio de Janeiro report that there is no expropriation law in Brazil except in Bahia, where the validity of the law is doubtful, and it might be added that, the practically universal method of land holding being the condominium, the purchase and transfer of land titles is almost a commercial impossibility. The Torrens system is the law of the country, but the machinery for its application is not provided, and the States have failed to establish registries. Moreover, in addition to these drawbacks, labour and transport are lacking. Incompetent men come to look for an Eldorado, whereas the interior is a country of small mines, which should be acquired and worked on a large scale from a central point.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Irrigation Scheme.

H.M. Legation at Buenos Aires report that the government project for turning to account vast districts of Argentina, at present unproductive, by the application to them of systems of irrigation (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th June last, p. 623), has been adopted by Congress. The scheme will be carried out with the co-operation of the railway companies, which will undertake the construction of the necessary works, relying for their profit on the increased traffic that the greater productiveness of the country will bring them. The works will be paid for with national securities to be called "irrigation bonds," bearing 5 per

cent. interest and 1 per cent. amortization. These will be issued to the companies in respect of the works they undertake, and they will meet the liabilities attached to them. An issue of 5,000,000*l.* of such bonds is authorised. Further funds will be supplied by the sale of the Andine railway, the disposal of which by the State has been approved by Congress.

The scheme includes extensive works in connection with the Rio Negro and other rivers, by which it is claimed that the provinces of Cordoba, Mendoza, Santiago del Estero, San Luis, San Juan, La Rioja, Catamarca, Tucuman, Salta, and Jujuy will benefit. The rivers to be made use of, besides the Rio Negro, are the Limay, Neuquen, Tercero, Mendoza, Atuel, Diamante, Tunuyán, Salado and Dulce. A sum of 50,000*l.* has been voted on account of preliminary surveys.

PARAGUAY.

Concession for Establishment of Mortgage Bank.

H.M. Consul at Asunción (Mr. G. W. E. Griffith) reports that the Paraguayan Government have granted a concession for a period of 50 years to Mr. Paul Beneyton for the establishment at Asunción of a mortgage bank. The capital of the bank is to be at least 2,000,000 dollars gold (400,000*l.*); operations may be commenced as soon as a quarter of this amount is subscribed. The bank is authorised to lend money on real estate in Paraguay up to 50 per cent. of its value, to issue bonds payable to bearer for periods and under conditions which it may deem convenient, and to carry on a regular banking business, provided that the rate of interest charged does not exceed 10 per cent. per annum. It may also open a department for the construction of cheap houses , and may establish pawn shops, and lend money on merchandise stored in the Customs house. The concession, which is transferable, will become void if the bank does not commence operations within one year from 12th August last.

JAPAN.

Weights and Measures Law.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) has forwarded an official translation in French of the Japanese law in force relating to weights and measures. This may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported** at the **Various Ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 42 weeks ended 21st October, 1909 :—

—	Week ended 21st Oct., 1909.	42 Weeks ended 21st Oct., 1909.	Week ended 21st Oct., 1909.	42 Weeks ended 21st Oct., 1909.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	109,857	2,317,149	8,031	151,226
Brazilian	5,537	35,034	150	6,506
East Indian	1,533	97,547	392	35,123
Egyptian	6,586	396,764	494	89,615
Miscellaneous	6,215*	109,355†	286	6,198
Total	129,728	2,955,849	9,353	288,668

* Including 66 bales British West African and 510 bales British East African.

† Including 6,089 bales British West Indian, 11,624 bales British West African, 8,070 bales British East African and 326 bales foreign East African.

NOTE.—Cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond," *if described as such in the ships' reports*, is not included in this return.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the **Average Price** of **British Corn,** per quarter of 8 bushels, Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise in the week ended 23rd October, 1909, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

—	Average Price.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week ended 23rd October, 1909	31	8	27	7	16	11
Corresponding week in—						
1902	25	0	26	7	17	3
1903	26	0	24	2	15	8
1904	30	6	24	11	15	10
1905	27	4	24	11	16	8
1906	26	7	24	10	16	10
1907	35	9	27	2	18	7
1908	30	11	27	5	16	11

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 23rd October, 1909, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

—		Week ended 23rd Oct., 1909.	*Corresponding Week in 1908.*
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves	Number	7,179	*7,474*
Sheep and lambs	"	139	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	254	*225*
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	127,951	*79,989*
Mutton " " " ...	"	40,721	*81,918*
Pork " " " ...	"	9,937	*11,984*
Meat unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	10,665	*9,910*
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	70,307	*95,998*
Beef	"	3,085	*2,268*
Hams	"	10,623	*18,428*
Pork	"	3,871	*4,219*
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	979	*1,526*
" preserved otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	11,460	*8,495*
Dairy Produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	68,192	*61,708*
Margarine	"	17,402	*13,002*
Cheese	"	59,529	*75,758*
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	135	*201*
" condensed	"	10,948	*19,257*
" preserved, other kinds	"	64	*44*
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	376,714	*363,642*
Poultry	Value £	2,167	*2,946*
Game	"	3,036	*1,034*
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	21,010	*20,861*
Lard	"	24,901	*28,265*
Corn, grain, meal, and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	1,705,500	*2,063,000*
Wheat meal and flour	"	227,300	*232,900*
Barley	"	774,800	*429,800*
Oats	"	328,900	*360,300*
Peas	"	40,260	*56,230*
Beans	"	169,810	*21,270*
Maize or Indian corn	"	408,200	*650,800*
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	154,583	*137,942*
Apricots and peaches	"	32	*50*
Bananas	Bunches.	94,580	*112,092*
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	52,745	*71,360*
Lemons	"	24,920	*8,440*
Oranges	"	17,325	*14,393*
Pears	"	18,127	*16,566*
Plums	"	5,049	*280*
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	13,144	*3,320*
Hay	Tons.	2,075	*1,179*
Straw	"	38	*15*
Moss litter	"	1,139	*1,558*
Hops	Cwts.	3,172	*4,871*
Locust beans	"	115,410	*21,420*
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	214,288	*162,554*
Potatoes	Cwts.	31,239	*14,409*
Tomatoes	"	15,485	*17,402*
Unenumerated	Value £	2,370	*3,341*
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	8,728	*13,566*
" preserved by canning	"	15,535	*17,589*

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of September, 1909, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased at a cost, in the present instance, of 1*s.* 4*d.* per copy, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, S.W.; or Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; or Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1908 have been issued, and may be purchased at any of the addresses enumerated above at a cost of 6*s.* for the first volume and 3*s.* 5*d.* for the second volume. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1904-1908, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article (from and to each country), and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom.

The Supplement to Vols. I. and II. will contain abstract and detailed tables showing countries of *consignment* of imports and countries of *ultimate destination* of exports.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published by the Board of Trade on the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the October issue:—State of the Labour Market in September; Census of Production in 1907; Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in 1908; Household Expenditure of Families of Small Means in Germany; Earnings in Boot and Shoe Industry; Trade Unions in Germany; Recent Proceedings under the Conciliation Act.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Consular Reports of the **Annual Series** have been issued during the past week:—

No. 4,367. Finances of Austria-Hungary, 1908-9.

This Report gives particulars of the estimates for 1909, closed accounts of 1907, revenue and expenditure in 1906-7, joint finances, effects of Turkish boycott in 1908, trade between Austria and Hungary, foreign trade, banking, &c.

* It can be purchased through any newsagent, price 1*d.*

Government Publications.

No. 4,368. Trade and Commerce of Riga in 1908.

Imports of coal, machinery and herrings.
Position of United Kingdom in import trade.
Establishment of British Agency.
Public works.
Russian exports of flax and linseed.
Details of hemp, eggs, butter and timber exports.
Reports from Libau, Windau and Pernau.
Map.

No. 4,371. Trade and Commerce of Leghorn in 1908.

Principal imports and exports.
Shipping.
Harbour works.
Railway works.

No. 4,373. Trade of Servia in 1908.

Export trade in cattle and swine.
Analysis of trade by countries and principal articles.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Commercial Intelligence Committee. Report to the Board of Trade by the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence, with reference to their proceedings. (August, 1905, *to August,* 1909.) [*Cd.* 4,917.] *Price* 2*d.*

This publication contains an account of the work accomplished by the Commercial Intelligence Committee since their appointment in August, 1905.

A description is given of the work of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, in regard to which statistics included show that the annual number of enquiries has risen from 4,399 in 1905 to 11,267 in 1908.

There is also a statement as to the Commercial Missions despatched by the Committee to Australia and New Zealand, Canada and Newfoundland, and Asiatic Turkey.

The steps taken to secure permanent trade representation in India and the Colonies are described. In addition to a considerable number of officers who have been nominated by the Governments of the Crown Colonies and certain of the Self-Governing Colonies to answer enquiries from the Commercial Intelligence Branch or from any individual manufacturers and traders who may apply to them direct, four salaried Trade Commissioners and 22 Local Trade Correspondents (remunerated annually by fees) have been appointed by the Board of Trade in the Self-Governing Colonies. Arrangements have also been made for the exchange of information between the Commercial Intelligence Branch and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in India.

A short account is given of the business of the Committee in relation to the new Customs Tariffs of Foreign Countries; the Committee have had under their consideration the proposals for the

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revision of the Tariffs of France, Spain, Denmark, Servia and Hayti, and the proposals for a new United States Tariff.

Particulars are stated of the other business of the Committee, in connection with taxes imposed on Commercial Travellers in British Colonies, Certificates of Value for Goods exported to the United States, a proposed International Conference on the Laws relating to Bills of Exchange, &c.

Appendices to the Report show the growth of the work of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and give a list of H.M. Trade Commissioners and Trade Correspondents in the Self-Governing Colonies.

East Africa Protectorate. Report on the Forests of British East Africa, by D. E. Hutchins. With a Map and 25 Photographs. [*Cd.* 4,723.] *Price* 2*s.* 5*d.*

See article on pp. 161-2.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1909, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C. :—

No.	Place.	Price.
	Annual—	
594	Northern Nigeria, 1907–8	11*d.*
595	Basutoland, 1907–8	3*d.*
596	Swaziland, 1907–8	6*d.*
597	St. Helena, 1908	3½*d.*
598	Gibraltar, 1908	1½*d.*
599	Falkland Islands, 1908	2*d.*
600	Uganda, 1907-8	4½*d.*
601	Imperial Institute, Report on the work of	2½*d.*
602	Gold Coast Northern Territories, 1908	1½*d.*
603	Ashanti, 1908	2*d.*
604	Ceylon, 1908	4½*d.*
605	Weihaiwei, 1908	1*d.*
606	Seychelles, 1908	4*d.*
607	Jamaica, 1907-8	2½*d.*
608	Surveys of British Africa, Ceylon, The Federated Malay States, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Honduras, Fiji	1*s.* 7*d.*
609	Gambia, 1908	8½*d.*
610	Malta, 1908-9	6*d.*
611	Sierra Leone, 1908...	5½*d.*
612	Turks and Caicos Islands, 1908	1*d.*
613	Gold Coast, 1908	4*d.*
614	Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1908-9	1*d.*
615	Bahamas, 1908-9	4*d.*
—	Cyprus, 1908-9	4*d.*
616	St. Lucia, 1908	2½*d.*
	Miscellaneous—	
57	Uganda : Report by the Governor on a Tour through the Eastern Province	3½*d.*
58	Imperial Institute. Selected Reports from the Scientific and Technical Department. I. Fibres...	7*d.*
59	Northern Nigeria : Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey, 1906-7	1½*d.*

Government Publications.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers, which have been issued in the **Annual** and **Miscellaneous** Series since the 1st January, 1909, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in Italic type.

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE—	
	Austria-Hungary:	
4355	Austria-Hungary, 1908 ...	2*d.*
4305	Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1908	4½*d.*
4367	Finances, 1908-9	2½*d.*
4334	Fiume, 1908...	1*d.*
4212	Hungary, 1907-8	2*d.*
4369	Trieste, 1908	4*d.*
	Belgium:	
4182	Antwerp, Shipping, 1908 ...	6½*d.*
4351	Belgium, 1908 and first half of 1909	3*d.*
	Crete:	
4238	Crete, 1908	5*d.*
	Denmark:	
4277	Denmark, 1908	2½*d.*
4307	Faroe Islands and Iceland, 1908	1½*d.*
4211	Finances, 1907-8	2½*d.*
	France and Colonies:	
4246	Bordeaux, 1908	3½*d.*
4206	Budget Report for 1909 ...	2½*d*
4264	Calais, 1908	3*d.*
4236	Corsica, 1908	2*d.*
4217	Dakar, 1908	4*d.*
4318	Dunkirk, 1908	5*d.*
4223	Havre, 1908	6*d.*
4356	Lyons, 1908	2½*d.*
4270	Marseilles, 1908	2½*d.*
4202	New Caledonia, 1908 ...	3*d.*
4269	Nice, 1908	1*d.*
4194	Pondicherry, 1908	½*d.*
4243	Réunion, 1908	1*d.*
4309	Rouen, 1908...	4½*d.*
4302	St. Pierre and Miquelon, 1908	4*d.*
4205	Silk Trade of Lyons and St. Etienne, 1908... ...	3*d.*
4276	Society Islands, 1908 ...	½*d.*
	Germany and Colonies:	
4271	Baden, 1908	1*d.*
4282	Berlin, 1908...	5½*d.*
4314	Dantzig, 1908	4½*d.*
4283	Düsseldorf, 1908	3½*d.*
4325	Frankfort, 1908	8*d.*
4221	German East Africa, 1907-8	5½*d.*
4326	Hamburg, 1908	5*d.*
4288	Leipzig, 1908	1½*d.*
4301	Pomerania, 1908	2½*d.*
4308	Samoa, 1908...	2½*d.*

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE (*continued*)—	
	Greece:	
4251	Corfu, 1908	2*d.*
4233	Cyclades, 1908	4½*d.*
4289	Finances, 1907-8	3*d.*
4208	Morea, Ætolia and Acarnania, 1908	3*d.*
4228	Piraeus, 1908	3*d.*
4272	Thessaly, 1908	1½*d.*
	Italy:	
4350	Finances, 1908	1½*d.*
4226	Genoa, 1908...	4*d.*
4327	Lecce, 1908	5*d.*
4371	Leghorn, 1908	1*d.*
4353	Lombardy, 1908	3½*d.*
4241	Rome, 1908	1½*d.*
4348	Sicily, 1908	4*d.*
4183	Southern Italy, 1908 ...	1*d.*
673	*Agriculture of Southern Italy*	2*d.*
	Netherlands and Colonies:	
4203	Amsterdam, 1908	2*d.*
4196	Balik Pappan, Koetei and Dutch East Borneo ...	½*d.*
4224	Java, 1908	5*d.*
4213	Rotterdam and Flushing, 1908	2½*d.*
4345	Surinam, 1908	4*d.*
	Norway:	
4278	Norway, 1908	3½*d.*
	Portugal and Colonies	
4239	The Azores, 1908	2*d.*
4181	Goa, 1907	1*d.*
4279	Lisbon, 1908...	1½*d.*
4254	Madeira, 1908	1*d.*
4261	Mozambique, 1908	4½*d.*
4252	Oporto, 1908...	4½*d.*
	Roumania:	
4219	Roumania, 1908	3*d.*
	Russia:	
4198	Batoum, 1908	2½*d.*
4306	Helsingfors, 1908	2½*d.*
4317	Kieff, 1908	1½*d.*
4323	Moscow, 1908	4*d.*
4295	Odessa, 1908	7½*d.*
4232	Poland and Grodno, 1908 ...	2½*d.*
4368	Riga, 1908	4½*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE (*continued*)—	
	Servia:	
4281	Finances, 1909	1*d.*
4373	Servia, 1908...	1½*d.*
	Spain:	
4262	Asturias, Galicia and Leon, 1908	4*d.*
4291	Barcelona, 1908	5*d.*
4341	Bilbao, 1908...	5½*d.*
4268	Canary Islands, 1908 ...	2½*d.*
4360	Malaga, 1908	3*d.*
4210	Seville, 1908	2½*d.*
4245	Spain, 1908	3*d.*
	Sweden:	
4186	Finances, 1907	1*d.*
4352	Gothenburg, 1908	2*d.*
4298	Stockholm, 1908	7*d.*
	Switzerland:	
4178	Budget Report for 1909 ...	1*d.*
	Turkey:	
4235	Adana, 1908	2*d.*
4197	Adrianople, 1908	1*d.*
4230	Aleppo, 1908	3*d.*
4354	Baghdad, 1908	4½*d.*
4267	Basra, 1908	2*d.*
4329	Beirut and Coast of Syria, 1908	3½*d.*
4214	Benghazy, 1906-8	2½*d.*
4188	Constantinople, 1908 ...	8*d.*
4293	Damascus, 1908	1*d.*
4222	Jerusalem, 1908	1½*d.*
4359	Salonica, 1908	4*d.*
4364	Smyrna, 1908	2*d.*
4315	Trebizond, 1908	3*d.*
	AFRICA—	
	Abyssinia:	
4357	Abyssinia, 1907 and 1908 ...	1½*d.*
	Egypt:	
4324	Alexandria, 1908	5½*d.*
4328	Port Said and Suez, 1908 ...	5*d.*
4193	Port Sudan, 1908	½*d.*
	Liberia:	
4265	Liberia, 1908	2*d.*
	Morocco:	
4344	Casablanca, 1908	3½*d.*
4363	Morocco, 1907	3½*d.*
	Tunis:	
4297	Tunis, 1908	3*d.*
	Zanzibar:	
4312	Zanzibar, 1908	3½*d.*

No.	Place.	Price
	ASIA— China:	
4322	Amoy, 1908	1*d.*
4185	Antung, 1908	3½*d.*
4303	Canton, 1908	2*d.*
4216	Changsha, 1908	1*d.*
4286	Chefoo, 1908...	4½*d.*
4257	Chinan, 1908	3*d.*
4207	Chinkiang, 1908	4½*d.*
4259	Chungking, 1908	2½*d.*
4280	Hangchow, 1908	3*d.*
4285	Hankow, 1908	5½*d.*
4225	Ichang, 1908	½*d.*
4273	Kiukiang, 1908	3*d.*
4361	Kiungchow (Hoihow), 1908..	2½*d.*
4304	Mengtzu, 1908	½*d.*
4294	Nanking, 1908	3*d.*
4190	Nanning, 1907-8	1*d.*
4191	Newchwang, 1908	2½*d.*
4330	Ningpo, 1908	3*d.*
4311	Pakhoi, 1908	2½*d.*
4366	Shanghai, 1908	2*d.*
4332	Swatow, 1908	3*d.*
4242	Teng Yueh, 1908	3*d.*
4275	Tientsin, 1907-8	3*d.*
4347	Wenchow, 1908	2*d.*
4247	Wuhu, 1908...	2½*d.*
	Corea:	
4346	Corea, 1908	2½*d.*
	Japan:	
4319	Budget Report for 1909–10...	2*d.*
4256	Hakodate, 1908	5½*d.*
4290	Japan, 1908	4½*d.*
4250	Kobe, 1908	5*d.*
4220	Nagasaki, 1908	3*d.*
4240	North Formosa, 1908 ...	2½*d*
4249	Tainan (South Formosa), 1908	3*d.*
672	*Raw Silk Industry and Habutae (Japanese Manufactured Silk)*	3*d.*
674	*Matting Industry*	1½*d.*
675	*Sugar Industry of South Formosa, 1908*	1½*d.*
676	*Mining Industry in the Hokkaido*	1½*d.*
	Persia:	
4343	Arabistan, 1908-9	2½*d.*
4184	Azerbaijan, 1906-8	2*d.*
4179	Bushire, 1907–8	4*d.*
4316	Kerman, 1908-9	3*d*
4365	Kermanshah, 1908-9 ...	3*d.*
4342	Shiraz, 1808-9	3*d.*
	Siam:	
4331	Chiengmai, 1908	3½*d.*
4333	Nakon, Sritamarat and Patani, 1908	1½*d.*
4234	Saiburi and Puket, 1908 ...	1½*d.*

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No.	Place.	Price
	AMERICA, NORTH—	
	Mexico:	
4189	Budget Report for 1909-10	2*d.*
4287	Mexico, 1908	4*d.*
4200	Progreso, 1908	½*d.*
4244	Salina Cruz, 1908	½*d.*
4215	Tampico, 1908	1*d.*
4258	Vera Cruz, 1908	2*d.*
	United States	
4231	Baltimore, 1908	2½*d.*
4266	Boston, 1908...	5½*d.*
4229	Chicago, 1908	6*d.*
4263	Galveston, 1908	2*d.*
4296	Hawaii, 1907–8	2½*d.*
4253	New Orleans, 1908... ...	2½*d.*
4192	New York, New Jersey. Rhode Island and Connecticut, 1908	1½*d.*
4255	Philadelphia, 1908	1½*d.*
4292	Portland (Oregon), 1908 ...	4*d.*
4336	" " Agriculture, 1908	1*d.*
4209	Porto Rico, 1908	3*d.*
4237	St. Louis, 1908	1*d.*
4227	San Francisco, 1908 ...	3*d.*
4199	Savannah, 1908	3*d.*
	AMERICA, CENTRAL—	
	Costa Rica:	
4321	Costa Rica, 1908	1*d.*
	Guatemala:	
4339	Quezaltenango, 1908 ...	1½*d.*
	Honduras:	
4300	Honduras, 1907-8	1*d.*
	AMERICA, SOUTH—	
	Argentine Republic:	
4340	Rosario, 1908	2*d.*
	Bolivia:	
4310	La Paz, 1908	1½*d.*
	AMERICA, SOUTH (*continued*)—	
	Brazil:	
4313	Bahia, 1908	2½*d.*
4358	Brazil, 1908	7*d.*
4338	Pernambuco, 1908	1½*d.*
4248	Porto Alegre, 1908	3*d.*
4284	Rio Grande do Sul, 1908 ..	½*d.*
4299	Santos, 1908...	2½*d.*
	Chile:	
4337	Chile, 1908	4½*d.*
4201	Coquimbo, 1908	2*d.*
	Colombia:	
4187	Finances	1½*d.*
4195	Santa Marta, 1908	1*d.*
677	*Mines and Mineral Resources of Colombia* ...	4½*d.*
	Ecuador:	
4335	Ecuador, 1908	1*d.*
	Paraguay.	
4362	Paraguay, 1908	3*d.*
	Peru:	
4260	Iquitos, 1908	½*d.*
	Uruguay:	
4320	Uruguay, 1908	3½*d.*
	Venezuela:	
4218	Ciudad Bolivar, 1908 ...	2½*d.*
4349	Caracas, 1906-7 and 1907-8	3½*d.*
	WEST INDIES –	
4180	Cuba, 1907	1½*d.*
4204	Hayti and Santo Domingo, 1908	4*d.*
	PACIFIC ISLANDS—	
4274	Friendly Islands, 1908 ...	1*d.*

Government Publications.

Treaty Series.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office since 1st January, 1909, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.:—

No.	———	Price.
	United Kingdom.	
4	Accession of the United Kingdom to the International Convention signed at Berne, 26th September, 1906, prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in the Manufacture of Matches	1*d.*
	Egypt.	
18	Accession of British Colonies to the Commercial Convention between the United Kingdom and Egypt, signed at Cairo, 29th October, 1889	½*d.*
	Germany.	
10	Declaration between the United Kingdom and Germany referring the delimitation of the Southern boundary of the British Territory of Walfish Bay to arbitration ...	½*d.*
17	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Germany confirming protocols defining boundaries between British and German territories in Africa: (1) Gorege to Lake Chad (12th February, 1907); (2) Uba to the Maio Tiel (11th March, 1907)	6½*d.*
20	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Germany, renewing for a further period of one year the Arbitration Agreement signed at London, 12th July, 1904	½*d.*
	Spain.	
3	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Spain renewing for a further period of five years the Arbitration Agreement signed at London, 27th February, 1904 ...	½*d.*
	Italy.	
2	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Italy renewing for a further period of five years the Arbitration Agreement signed at Rome, 1st February, 1904	½*d.*
	Austria-Hungary.	
15	Accession of Austria and Hungary to the Industrial Property Convention, 1883, &c.	½*d.*
	Bulgaria.	
7	Additional Agreement between the United Kingdom and Bulgaria modifying the Convention of Commerce, Customs Duties, and Navigation, of 9th December, 1905	½*d.*
	Servia.	
14	Accessions of British Colonies, &c., to the Treaty of Commerce between the United Kingdom and Servia, signed at Belgrade, 17th February, 1907	½*d.*
24	Accession of Servia to the Industrial Property Convention of 1883, as modified by the Additional Act of 1900	½*d.*

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Treaty Series—*continued.*

No.	———	Price.
	Turkey.	
1	Protocol between the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and Turkey respecting Turkish Customs Duties	½*d.*
	Siam.	
19	Treaty between the United Kingdom and Siam (with Map)	7*d.*
	United States of America:	
13	Denunciation of the Agreement of 19th November, 1907, between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, respecting (1) Commercial Travellers' samples entering the United Kingdom; (2) Import Duties on British Works of Art entering the United States	½*d.*
23	(In continuation of No. 13 of 1909)	½*d.*
21	Agreement between the United Kingdom and United States of America for the submission to Arbitration of Questions relating to Fisheries on the North Atlantic Coast	1*d.*
	Cuba.	
16	Accession of Cuba to the Convention signed at Geneva, 6th July, 1906, for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in armies in the field.	½*d.*
	Mexico.	
9	Convention between the United Kingdom and Mexico, supplementary to the Parcel Post Convention of 25th February, 1897, signed at Mexico 1st December, 1908.	½*d.*
11	Accession of Mexico to the Declaration respecting Maritime Law, signed at Paris 16th April, 1856	½*d.*
	Hayti.	
12	Abrogation of the Convention between the United Kingdom and Hayti of 6th April, 1906, respecting nationality ...	½*d.*
	Colombia.	
5	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Colombia providing for the Settlement by Arbitration of Certain Classes of Questions which may arise between the two Governments	½*d.*
	———	
6	International Agreement respecting the creation of an International Office of Public Health	1*d.*
22A	Accession of Sweden and Mexico to the International Agreement of 9th December, 1907, respecting the creation of an international Office of Public Health	½*d.*
8	International Radiotelegraphic Convention	3*d.*

Confidential Information.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has for several years been in the habit of forwarding to Chambers of Commerce for the use of their members, but not for publication, information (chiefly as to openings abroad for British trade) to which it appeared desirable in British commercial interests to draw attention confidentially. The plan has met with general approval, and, in 1906, in order to attain more fully the purpose of the Board, namely, to reach all British manufacturers or traders interested, it was decided, on the recommendation of the Commercial Intelligence Committee, to supplement the above-mentioned system by opening at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., a Register of British firms who desire to receive such confidential information relative to their respective trades as may come into the hands of the Branch. The Register was opened in January, 1907, and a considerable number of British firms have since applied and had their names inserted therein.

British firms desiring to have their names entered in this Register should fill up and forward to the Commercial Intelligence Branch a form of application, copies of which may be obtained at the offices of the Branch.

Admission to the Register, as well as the retention upon it of any firm, is at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

No charge is made for information supplied, but every firm admitted to the Register is required to become a subscriber to the "Board cf Trade Journal" (and to register as such with the sale agents, Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or Mr. E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin), in order to ensure that those who wish to receive confidential information should first be in possession of all the official information relating to their particular trade which is published in that Journal. The annual subscription to the Journal, including postage, is 15*s.* 2*d.*

The present scheme is provisional and experimental, and its continuance and future development will depend on the results of experience.

NOTE.—Apart from the Special Register arrangements referred to above, the Branch is always ready to answer enquiries, as far as possible, on specific subjects, in the interest of British trade.

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—*cont.*

information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The Government of Canada has established, in proximity to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, at 73, Basinghall Street, a special office for dealing with trade matters (see below).

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3*d*. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.; in Edinburgh to Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court; and in Dublin to Mr. E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street. Copies may also be obtained from Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd., 30, Cornhill, E.C.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

Colonial Trade Enquiry Offices.

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London by certain Colonial Governments at the following addresses:—

Canada	73, Basinghall Street, E.C.
Commonwealth of Australia	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales ...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia... ...	28, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
Western Australia ...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
New Zealand	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Cape of Good Hope ...	98, Victoria Street, S.W.
Natal	26, Victoria Street, S.W.
Transvaal	72, Victoria Street, S.W.